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TWO CENTS.

A NEW MUDDLE, AFTER AN ANARCHIST

The McCreary Hawaiian Resolutions Severely Criticised.

THEIR ADOPTION WOULD BE DISASTROUS

And Place the Democrats in a Worse Position Than Ever.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT.

The resolutions reported to the House by fore the country which it would be wise to avoid. The opinion is widely expressed that, if possible, Mr. McCreary's resolutions place the democrats in a worse condition than they occupied before.

An Absurd Position. In the first place, it is regarded as absurd (not mentioning the unfairness of the thing) for the House to be thus called upon to give a verdict in a case where part of the testimony has, confessedly, been withheld by the executive. Even if the testimony submitted were not one-sided and partial in the extreme, it would be a curious thing, it is suggested, for the House to give an official expression such as Mr. give an official expression such as Mr. McCreary proposes, while not all the facts are known. The opinion is expressed that the least they could do would be to go through the form of looking into the question a little before giving their verdict.

Wiser to Ignore the Whole Thing. A good many democrats think it would be wiser to ignore the matter altogether than it would to pass resolutions censuring the action during the Harrison administration, while ignoring that of Mr. Cleveland's. It is probable that some democrat will move to amend the resolutions when the matter comes up so as to provide for an investigation of the whole question by a joint com-mittee of the two houses, composed of two Senators, one of whom shall be a republican, and three members of the House, one of whom shall be a republican.

As to Commander Wiltse. Aside from the criticism as to the manner ot reporting the resolution and the object of the resolution itself, to attack the Harrison administration and leave Mr. Cleveland out, Mr. McCreary is censured for including Commander Wiltse in his expressions of condemnation. The universal sentiment seems to be that there is no possible excuse for censuring Commander Wiltse for carrying out orders issued to him on legal authority, and it seems like digging into a man's grave with pure vindictiveness.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Against Mr. Tracy. Mr. Tracy. The letter, which was sent to the health office yesterday, reads:

"I deeply regret the necessity which con strains me to call your attention to what efforts of the National Sanitary Company, which is making an earnest and honest effort to perform the garbage service of the city, must create the belief that he is h to our work and seeks every pretext to prejudice the public against us. The inclosed prejudice in Brazili and permission would not be granted to land an American cable on the Brazilian coast. Mr. Blaine by his action assumed that he had the power to grant the request, that he had the power to grant the request, and the power to grant the request, that he had the power to grant the request, that he had the power to grant the request, that he had the power to grant the request, the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian against us. The inclosed by Mr. Blaine by his action assumed the prejudice in Brazilian ices to grossly misrepresent our work if he wishes to discharge the duties of the position he holds impartially and honestly? Why should Mr. Tracy complain that the garbage had not been collected in the square in which he lives for more than one month (of which neglect he had personal knowledge), when, as a matter of fact, the ients of the square, including his own son, state above their signatures that the garbage is collected regularly according to the terms of our contract? I again protest against the unscrupulous methods resorted to by Mr. Tracy to annoy and embarrass us in the conduct of a public service, and we appeal to your sense of justice and fair play to protect us from the unwarranted exactions of compelled to perform such service."

When Mr. Tracy's attention was called to the publication in a morning paper of the letter and interview with Mr. dayly he remarked: "It's untrue and it's only another attempt on part of Mr. Bayly to get me

Today's Order. A flag crossing has been ordered at 23d and F streets.

Wm. Barton, a chainman in sewer department, has been transferred to the same duties in the water department, vice Latha, resigned, and John Green has been January. Wilkerson & Son, seed dealers at Jackson

City, sent a Christmas turkey to each member of engine company No. 4 today.

Some Notes.

The finding of the police trial board that W. F. Koppen be fined \$10 for neglect of duty has been approved by the Commission

The Commissioners today paid off the police and fire departments and today the school teachers will be paid. The employes

of the District government will be paid off 'The District building will be closed at noon tomorrow and remain closed until Tuesday, the 26th. The building will also be

closed on New Year day. Heretofore the District building has been closed a half day during the holiday week, but this year it is

G. W. Finley and J. F. Willig have been appointed regular privates in the fire de- An Important Investigation Into

HAWAII AND BRAZIL The Subjects Discussed Today by the

Today's cabinet session was attended by all the members, and lasted about two and a half hours. The Hawaiian and Bra-zilian questions were fully considered, but with what result is not yet disclosed. Sec-retary Grasham received a telegram from retary Gresham received a telegram from Minister Willis confirming the press reports from Honolulu that the situation remains unchanged. The telegram was laid before the cabinet. The telegram is significant as indicating the practical failure of the policy of restoring the queen by diplomatic methods. It also indicates that the provisional government does not propose olitical suicide as an accommodation to the administration.

Col. Hoge Reports.

Mr. J. Hampton Hoge, the Amoy consul, has made a written report to the Secretary of State in refutation of the charges filed against him by a banking institution of Baltimore and a tailor of Washington. In case his explanation is satisfactory to the President, he will be sent to his con-summe, unless he declines the office.

Mr. Joseph Don Jam Has Written Threatening Letters.

He Seeks the Lives of the Vice President, Secretary Carlisle and Senators Sherman and Mills.

Officers of the secret service of the treasury have invoked the aid of the municipal police in this vicinity in the capture of a New Jersey crank with the euphonious name Joseph Don Jam, who has made epistolary threats against the lives of Vice Pres- IS NOW THE QUESTION. ident Stevenson, Secretary Carlisle and Senators Sherman and Mills. He has written them numerous letters on financial ques-Chairman McCreary as a substitute for tions, which show unmistakable evidence of those introduced by Messrs. Hitt and Bou- an unbalanced mind. In his earlier commutelle, with relation to the Hawaiian mat- nications, which began to appear during the ter, are regarded as liable to devolve a silver debate in the Senate, he gave his adpretty heavy responsibility upon the demo- dress as 73 Passaic street, Newark, N. J., crats if adopted, and to raise an issue be- but his more recent compositions have borne different addresses.

A Threat of Violence.

The letters were well written and invariably embodied a threat of personal violence to the recipient. No attention was paid to them at first, but finally the correspondence caused so much annoyance that Secretary Carlisle instructed Chief Drummond of the secret service to investigate the matter. It was soon ascertained that Don Jam was a real person, living at the address given, and that he was a native of Poland and an an-archist. For several days the officers at-tempted to meet him, but without success. Now in Baltimore.

Jam in case he should attempt any violence he had exhausted his ammunition, and false, however, as the Vice President got mate to that end. another letter from him yesterday, in which he stated that he was stopping at 105 Eutaw street, Baltimore, but that he would come over and see Mr. Stevenson. He wanted \$25 and would like to talk the matter over, but if the request was refused, he would certainly kill him. This letter was at once given over to the authorities, and a telegram sent to the chief of police in Baltimore. Every effort will be made to capture Don Jam, with a view of putting him where he can do no harm.

MR. GRESHAM'S REPLY

the Frye Resolution as to the

Foreign Cable. In the letter from the State Department sent to the Senate yesterday, in response to Senator Frye's resolution concerning the alleged issue of a permit to land a Brazilian cable on the coast of the United States, the reply of the Secretary of State to the company was accidentally omitted. The letter was sent to the Secretary of the Senate this morning, and will appear with the rest of the correspondence. It is interesting for the reason that it takes issue with the previous administration as to the Mr. Sampson P. Bayly, jr., ex-chief clerk power conferred upon the executive departof the health office and superintendent of ment. Mr. Gresham in his letter stated the National Sanitary Company, has written that there is no formal legislation conanother letter about his successor in office, ferring authority upon the President to grant the permission as named, and in the absence of such legislation, executive action of the character asked would he adds, have no binding force. The Secretary then seems to me a gross injustice perpetrated by your chief clerk, Mr. 'Fracy. That he should persistently seek to disparage the

Constitution." The company now seeking to land its cable on the coast of the United States is the Cie Francaise Du Telegraphie De Paris A New York. Under Blaine's administration the same privilege was asked and re-fused by Mr. Blaine because the company held an exclusive cable privilege in Braa position that is antagonized by the ac-tion of Mr. Gresham. The company then went to Congress and sought to have their request granted. After full investigation the committee on commerce of the Senate refused it. The wording of the letter of Mr. Gresham in which he declines to discuss the power of Congress to grant the request of the company, by inference, it is claimed, by some Senators, intimates a doubt as to the authority of Congress in the premises and thereby again antagonizes the position assumed by the republican Con-

TO KIDNAP BABY RUTH.

Evidences of a Plot Said to Have Beer Discovered in Kansas.

From dispatches received today from Abilene, Kan., it would seem that a number of of the building, the Secretary of War will people have combined in a plot to kidnap be called on to determine the question as to the oldest daughter of President Cleveland. The plan evidently was to hold the young lady for a large ransom. Letters written the record and pension office, the same as from a party in this city have been found before the accident, but whether this will at Abilene, and two women are implicated or will not be done remains to be seen. It in the affair. From what can be gathered is unfortunate that Congress adjourned the kidnapping was to take place early in

The dispatches from Abilene say that two letters were found on the street Wednesday and handed to the police. One was from this city and the other from Minneapolis. The latter said: "We have every-thing ready for the White House, and will gardless of its renewed strength. To them The residents of T street between 2d and send Grover to Hades when the bugies Lincoln avenue have been notified by the sound. We will also get our \$20,000. We Commissioners that their request for lamps will start for the White House now. We ing is as strong and safe as any building in on that street could not be granted this have never failed in our job, and won't Another letter was found within a few

says: "We have concluded to make two jobs out of the White House business. We will take the oldest child first; we can get her all right. Mollie will get her and hand her over to us and we will keep her until the reward this child Ruth, and we will get her, too, in January. Address me in Chicago. We

Kansas today and said that so far the Washington police had received no information of any conspiracy of the kind, THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Maj. Moore was shown the dispatch from

Building and Loan Associations. The department of labor is just completing the field work of an investigation into the condition of building and loan associations, and the tabulation of the results is under way. This investigation furnishes the material for the ninth annual report of the of cities, as collected under an order of Congress providing for the investigation of

worst sections of New York, Final Baltimore and Chicago.

An exceedingly valuable and interesting report is being prepared, under the direction of the commissioner, by Dr. E. R. L. Gould, one of the experts of the department, on the housing of labor. This report will show the influence on the cost of diving of the department of the influence on the cost of diving of of whether the efforts to erect such dwellings

nied with financial success or otherwise. Dismissed Today.

Mr. James A. Race of the medical di-

in different countries have been accompa-

The Building Has Now Been Thoroughly Repaired

AND IS READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Will the Records and Pensions Clerks Go Back There

One of the lessons taught by the dreadful calamity at the Ford's Theater building was the necessity of placing all government buildings in Washington in charge of persons competent to judge of their condition as to stability and healthfulness. All the buildings under the War Department, excepting the State, War and Navy building, were placed in charge of Col. J. M. Wilson of the engineer corps, commissioner of public buildings and grounds. The execution of the act of Congress providing for the repair of the ill-fated Ford's Theater building therefore naturally fell to his lot. Congres appropriated \$6,000 for this purpose, and it is said that the appropriation was based on an estimate made by Mr. Clark, the architect of the Capitol. The legislation was enacted by Congress while the catastrophe was still fresh in the public mind and excited no special comment at the time. All the railroad depots were watched, and It is now said that the proposition for the the Capitol police instructed to look out for repair of the building originated in the Senate, without any sort of suggestion from the in that building. As he was not heard of War Department. At that department, it again for several days it was supposed that is said that neither the Secretary nor any other official, so far as is known, suggested would write no more. This theory proved the repair of the building or made an esti-

The Union Building's Occupancy. The action of Congress relieved the department of all discretion in the matter, especially as no provision was made for the renting of other quarters for the clerks of the record and pension office who were turned out in the street by the accident. They have since been quartered in the Union building, on G street, but such action on the part of the War Department is still subject to the approval of Congress. The use of the building was offered free of rent and was accepted in the emergency. It is now in-derstood that the owners of the building exected to be paid for the building at the rate of \$12,000 a year for two floors. In directing the repair of the Ford Theater building it is assumed that Congress intended that the temporary quarters should be abandoned as soon as the building was again ready for the accommodation of its former occupants.

The Repairs Completed. Col. Wilson has faithfully executed the duty assigned him and has put the old and strong as it is possible to make it without an entire reconstruction fro to bottom. Col. Wilson has reported to the Secretary of War that the work of repai will be entirely completed by Saturday night. All that now remains to be done i a little painting. He has devoted special attention to the work, supervising every detail of it, and has inspected it at least twice a day since it began. All the ma terial used in its reconstruction was person ally inspected by him, and no single thin necessary for the safety or stability of the building was overlooked or neglected. The walls and floor beams have been thoroughly tested and are certified to be much above the standard required for the weight to which they may be subjected. Col. Wilson was merely instructed to repair the build ing in accordance with the accountable for its

An Examining Board.

The act, in addition to the appropriation provided that the Secretary of War should appoint a board of three officers of the army to examine the building when repaired and before it was occupied, in order to demonstrate beyond all question its strength and capacity for the uses to which it was to be put. Secretary Lamont has devolved this duty on Col. Elliot, Maj. Adams and Capt Knight of the engineers' corps, all officers of acknowledged ability. They have just completed a thorough examination of the building and are now engaged in the preparation of their report.

Will the Clerks Go Back!

In the probable event of their confirming the report of Col. Wilson as to the stability its future use. It was evidently the intention of Congress that it should be used by without action on Senator Voorhees' resolu-tion prohibiting the use of the building, except as a museum. Otherwise the Secretary of War would not now be called on to settle the delicate question of sending back to the grewsome building the clerks who recently escaped from its ruins, and who naturally it will undoubtedly have an indescribable dence, no matter how good, that the build

Will Probably Defer Action.

The impression at the War Department is this matter until the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, in order to await action on the Voorhees resolution. In the meantime he has received a copy of a resois offered. It means thousands to us to get lution adopted by the so-called Survivors Association expressing a willingness to re turn to their old quarters when it is ready for occupancy, and also a petition signed by a majority of the clerks of the record and pension office now in the Union building to the same effect.

In answer to a Star reporter, Col. Ainsworth said today that he had had nothing whatever to do with the action of Congress directing the repair of the Ford's Theater building, and that it was a matter of in-difference to him officially whether the clerks remained where they were or were transferred to another building.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.-President Gompers this city for the east last night without accomplishing a settlement of the differ ences between the employing brewers and their striking employes. There is some dis-Congress providing for the investigation of the slums. This report will comprehend the worst sections of New York, Philadelphia, the national body, but Mr. Gompers refused to put it in force. satisfaction at the course of Mr. Gompers

Whisky Men on Carlisle's Report. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.-That por tion of Secretary Carlisle's report which suggests methods of increasing internal model dwellings and the general results of such experiments, and it will also show sidered unjust by the whisky men of Kentucky. They claim that the government should not impose an additional tax on whisky already made. There are about \$7,100,000 gallons of whisky in bond in Kentucky warehouses and to increase the tax

Work in the Various Divisions is Approaching Completion.

There Will Be a Big Reduction of the

Force Sometime in January . on This Account.

The progress of the work of the census office is quite satisfactory, both to Col. Carroll D. Wright, the superintendent, and to Secretary Smith.

The reports on population are nearing completion, although it will take some months to finish them. The final tabulation, that relating to the occupations of the people, is now under way. This tabulation is carried on by means of the electrical machines.

The final volume on manufactures will probably be completed by the expiration of the limit to the existence of the census office, while the leading facts of totals as to 165 cities will soon be given to the public, as will a monograph giving all the statistics and analyses thereof of the textile industries of the country.

The Agricultural Division. The agricultural division is on its final work, and there will soon appear an ex-

ceedingly valuable monograph on irrigation. The general facts as to the production of farms, &c., will not be ready for the printer until spring. The miscellaneous reports are well in

hand. Dr. Billings' work on the special classes and social statistics of cities being dependent upon the progress of other di-visions, cannot be hastened, yet everything is being put into his hands as rapidly as Mr. Wines' report on the dependent, de-fective and delinquent classes will be ready for the printer in January.

Mr. Jenney's report on insurance (two volumes) is nearly completed, while Prof. Adams' report on transportation (two volumes) will be finished by March.

Mr. Donaldson's report on the condition of the Indians is in the hands of the printer and will be forthcoming before many weeks.

Report on Churches. Dr. Carroll's report on churches is now undergoing its final touches. This volume will also include the report on educational

statistics prepared by Prof. Blodgett. The work on the indebtedness of farms and homes, a special division of the census work ordered by Congress, is progressing rapidly, although it will undoubtedly be the last report of the census to be finished. The important statistics of wealth, debt and taxation are undergoing final revision. One volume is already before the public, and the second volume can be completed soon after the beginning of the new year. The statistics of the fisheries are quite ready for the printer. Several minor reports are in an advanced

Probable Reduction of Force The force of the census office cannot be maintained at its present status many building in the best condition possible with- weeks, for as a division finishes its labors

people at work as can be employed economically, in order that the reports may be brought out at the earliest possible date, but there comes a time when the work can be distributed among only a few clerks. Probably no wholesale discharge will be before late in January. After that they will undoubtedly be rapid, until present force of 1,000 clerks is reduced

LIEUT. CONWAY TO RETURN. He Refused to Accept the Salary Of-

fered by Brazil. LONDON, Dec. 22.-A dispatch from Perambuco, dated December 20, says that Lieut, J. J. Conway and sixty members of the crew that took the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy to that point from New York refused to accept the wages offered them by the Brazilian government for their future

services on the vessel. They will start on their return to New York on Sunday, traveling on the British steamer Herschel. The remainder of the crew, the dispatch adds, signed articles or their own terms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.-The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word San Borja has fallen into the hands of the Peixoto is organizing a fleet of ten vessel

in the north which will consist of cruisers and torpedo boats. News has been received from Santa Cath march toward Rio. He is expecting the reinforcements which have been promised. Gen. Savares will continue the operations in the south n the south. The minister of marine has declined the

offer of the Portuguese cadets to enlist in the service of Brazil.

In consequence of Admiral Saidanha de Gama, chief of the naval school, having been declared a traitor the school is closed. The officers and pupils must, however, report daily or he declared deserver and port daily or be declared deserters

EX-SECRETARY STANHOPE DEAD. He Was at the Head of the War Offic Under Lord Salisbury,

LONDON, Dec. 22.-The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war from 1887 to 1892 in the cabinet of Lord Salisbury, died suddenly this morning at Sevenoaks, Kent, the residence of his brother, Earl Stanhope.

He was the second son of the fifth Earl Stanhope and was born in 1840. He had been parliamentary secretary of the of trade, under secretary of state for In-dia, vice president of the committee of the that Secretary Lamont will defer action in council for education and president of the committee of the council for trade.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

Demands of Gen. Campos Agreed to by the Sultan.

MADRID, Dec. 22.-Senor Morett, minister of foreign affairs, has received a dispatch from Tangier stating that the Spanish cruiser, Isla De Luzon, is carrying to Mellila instructions sent by Mohammend Ben El Arbi El Torres to Muley Araaf, the sultan's brother and envoy, giving the latter power to agree to the demands of Gen. Martinez De Campos.

Only Two Survivors of 1812. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.-A Paris, Ky., special to the Times says: By the death of Presley Simpson here there are now only two soldiers of the war of 1812 living. He vas ninety-six years of age.

Victims of the Oak Hill Disaster. POTTSVILLE, Pr. Dec. 22.-The bodies of George Blount and Paul Alex, the two miners who were caught in the rush of water at the Oak Hill colliery late Wednes day night, were found by a searching party last night. The condition of the bodies shows that death was caused by drowning, Juror Low Taken to Bloomingdale

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.-Alexander B. Low thejuror in the murder trial of Dr. Meye. who became insane during the summing up of the case on Monday last and had to be removed to the Bellevue Hospital, necessitating the abandonment of the trial, was taken from the hospital at 10:30 o'clock this morning by his friends to the Blo

W. L. Ogden of Chicago Dead.

FORD'S OLD THEATER THE CENSUS OFFICE. MRS. FOY TESTIFIES. A CASE OF MISFIT

Blow to the Defense in the Coughlin

IMPORTANT COURT DECISIONS

Clearing Up the Cronin Murder Conspiracy.

COURT ROOM CROWDED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.-Judge Tuthill, presiding at the trial of Daniel Coughlin of complicity in Dr. Cronin's murder, this morning overruled the objection of the defense to the admission of Mrs. Andrew Foy's testimony, but placed certain limitations upon it. He was not prepared to render a decision on the highly important question of admitting the testimony of witnesses who would swear to certain acts. conduct and language of Coughlin's alleged fellow-conspirators subsequent to May 4, formed outside in the corridors. 1889. He said nothing in open court about this new and sensational phase of the case. Every available seat and permissible standing space in the court room was oc-

cupied by an expectant throng of welldressed men and women long before the trial was resumed. The expectation that Mrs. Foy would be called to tell her sen-sational story increased the attendance in the court room and crowded the corridors

with people who tried in vain to pass the police lines.

When the judge mounted the bench Attorney Wing approached him with a law book which contained another authority to strengthen the objection of the defense to the admission of rest-conspirate testimony.

the admission of post-conspiracy testimony against Coughlin's accomplices.

Half an hour was spent by the judge digesting this new authority and other decisions bearing on the case. Then laying the books aside he raised his head to say:

"I overfule the objection to Mrs. For's testing the same admission of the case." the books aside he raised his head to say:
"I overrule the objection to Mrs. Foy's testimony. I understand she is to testify only to what she saw. All statements which refer to her husband and might implicate him must be excluded. Call Mrs. Foy."

But the prosecuting attorneys did not call Mrs. Foy then. They made their coup d'etat yesterday and intended to take their time about calling her today.

Instead a line of evidence affecting the dead conspirator O'Sullivan was taken up. Henry McGrath, foreman of the Lakeview Eccord Printing and Publishing Company four years ago, and his employer at that time, R. T. Stanton, testified that O'Sulli-

time, R. T. Stanton, testified that O'Sullivan, the iceman, came to the office and had van, the iceman, came to the office and had some business cards printed, leaving a sample copy. Both witnesses identified the card left at Cronin's house by the conspirator who called to take the doctor away as one of those printed for O'Sullivan on his order. A portion of the cards were delivered at the iceman's house May 2. The order was given April 28.

Mrs. Andrew Foy this morning was the

Mrs. Andrew Foy this morning gave the Mrs. Andrew Foy this morning gave the most criminating evidence against Daniel Coughlin, tending to show that he was a member of the conspiracy which ended in the murder of Dr. Cronin. She swore that the detective often visited her husband at in the limit of the appropriation. The walls its force must be discharged, unless the were strengthened and new floors put in, members can be absorbed in other divisions. d door alone. Coughlin always came in the evening, and they spent one to two ours together. No one else was ever pres-

> latter part, Coughlin called and Mrs. Foy went out to get some beer. As she entered the front room the defendant and her husband were sitting alone; she noticed the What she heard is told in her own

Coughlin and my husband standing to-gether. I heard these words: 'Remove at all hazards, but use your own discre-

"The defendant, Dan, Coughlin, He was reading a letter and my husband was lean-ing over his shoulders. When I had lighted the lamp I returned to the kitchen, and my husband closed the door. He always kept the door shut. Patrick Cunnea, Jos. McKenna, Martin Burke and Michael O'Connor also called at my home to see

my husband alone frequently from Febru-ary until after May 4."
"When was the first time Martin Burke called after May 4?" "It was on the evening of May 6."

We object to that line of evidence "When was the first time Martin Burke called after May 4?" "It was on the evening of May 6."

"We object to that line of evidence," said Attorney Wing. The judge pondered a few minutes and tnen said: "I have concluded that I must allow that evidence to go in. The objection

This was a great victory for the state The judge then instructed the jury not to consider any evidence of what other persons mentioned in the indictment did or said after May 4 as against Coughlin, but as only tending to show the guilt of the other indicted persons.

'Did you see the defendant, Daniel Coughlin, at your house after May 4? "Yes, almost every night except Sunday. The first time he called after the 4th of May was May 6 in the evening. I heard my husband ask Coughlin: 'Well, how is every-thing today?' 'All right.' 'Nothing found out yet? 'No, nothing yet.' 'Everything all right.' 'Yes, everything is all right.' Been out to Lake View today?"

"Coughlin came to my house every night except Sunday after May 4. On the 7th of May Coughlin said to my husband in my presence how he had fooled Capt. Soruettler about finding the doctor's body."
"When did you next hear Coughlin say
anything at your house?"

"It was May 12 in the evening, Coughlin came to my house. I went to the door, as my husband was away. He had been away from home a good deal since May 4, and I felt uneasy. I told Coughlin so. I said:
This is a bad job you have done. What have you done to poor Dr. Cronin? The doctor will do you more harm dead than

"He said: 'Do not talk like that.' "I said: 'You have killed the poor doctor and put my husband's life in danger. You did not think of the innocent wife and children who would be left behind. said: 'That is all right. You will be

alive.

well taken care of. No harm will come to your husband. Alexander Sullivan is a good friend of your husband and mine and he will take good care of you. "I told him to send my husband home if he saw him, as I was afraid something had happened to him. I saw Coughlin every night up to the day the body of Dr. Cronin was found. The same Sunday that Cough-lin called (May 12) Patrick Cunnea had been at my house three times, looking for my husband. Coughlin came last and also inasked me if Coughlin called to see my band. I said: 'Almost every night. I sup-pose you know that, though.' I last saw Cunnea at the house the day the doctor's body was found. My brother and husband were there also."

"That's all I think of just now." torney Scantlan, who had conducted the examination. state, considering the strain she was under and the sensational character of her testi-mony. She spoke in a low but natural voice, although asked frequently by court and coursel to speek lowder.

and counsel to speak louder.

As she reached the climax of her story. however, the silence in the court room was so great that it was not necessary for the witness to speak louder in order to be heard. Not a sound disturbed the impressscene. The windows were closed and the heat became stifling for the lack ventilation. Yet no one complained, and the judge did not order the windows raised as he ordinarily does.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 22.-Maj. Forbes, commanding the forces in pursuit of King Lobengula, telegraphed to Capetown today, Mr. James A. Race of the medical division of the pension bureau was dismissed
vision of the pension bureau was dismissed
today.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—W. L. Ogden, busias proposed, the distillers say, would mean
a loss for which they cauld not prepare and
of which they had no warning.

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The Matabeles Repeatedly Beaten

That Caused the Senate Doorkeepers Considerable Trouble.

Problem of How to Put Three Fat Men Into Three Seats Occupied by Three Lean Men.

It is not often that the soul of a government official is tried so sorely as was that of a certain doorman employed to care for the preservation of peace and good order in one of the Senate galleries the other day. He passed through an ordeal that, while it may have been enlightening, was calculated THE FIRST PERMIT GRANTED. to destroy his faith in the kindness of Providence and the sufficiency of his month's pay. To understand the situation perfectly it will be necessary to tell a bit of recent to assassinate Senator Roger Q. Mills, behistory. During the debate on the silver re- cause of the position he took when the silver peal bill the crowds in the galleries became ver bill was in the Senate. There was a so great and the danger of disturbance so man living somewhere in the state of New imminent that an order was issued to the Jersey who addressed the Senator threatdoorkeepers to allow no persons in the gal- ening letters, and the language was such leries after all the seats had been filled. As as to induce an investigation of the man. soon as the last pew had received its full The New Jersey authorities were communicated with, and the result of their investiquota the doors were closed, and lines were

The necessity for the strict enforcement of this regulation has been apparent since the beginning of the present session and the commencement of the bombardment of indulged in some of the threatening lanthe President and his Hawaiian policy. On guage in the state of New Jersey, and had Monday last, when the message on the unsuccessful effort of the administration to give a dusky lady a seat was read in the Senate, the galleries were packed soon after the opening of the doors, and the strings of humanity began to stretch down the halls.

The One Out and One in Plan. Once in a while some man within would grow tired of the performance and would permit, in order to protect the young man edge out of his pew and thence into the corridor. Immediately the doorkeeper would let in the man at the head of the line. It was a splendid system, and everybody was happy, for the rule of "first come, first serv- ing of a bond, and Mr. Harry King, who ed," was strictly enforced. In about haif an hour, however, something dreadful happened. Three men sitting together in a front of \$100. pew in one of the galleries arose and departed.

This of itself was an innocent fact. The subsequent act of the doorkeeper was of itself innocent also. He merely tallied the first three of the waiting citizens, and let them in the gallery. The misfortune, how-ever, lay in the 'uxtaposition of the two facts. The doorkeeper was blandly explaining the "one-out-one-in" rule to an irate new-comer, when there arose a smothered commotion from inside. The voice of a man commotion from inside. The voice of a man was heard rising in protest against some-body who was trying to accomplish something. The doorkeeper opened the door and looked in. He saw the official whose duty it is to sit inside the gallery endeavoring to lead a red-faced stout man from the pewon the front row. Then the doorkeeper realized his terrible mistake.

A Difference in Size.

A flash of memory told him that the three men who had just left the gallery were exceptionally thin. The aggregate space occupied by them was not much more than would suffice for the accommodation of two men of the ordinary size. The red-faced stout party, who was protesting against his ejectment, was only one of "three of a kind." His two companions, strange to say, were all in the heavy-weight class. Two of them sat tightly wedged into the space left the said Charles H. Mills, upon the approval and filing of this bond. In the month of April, 1889, toward the his ejectment, was only one of "three of a them sat tightly wedged into the space left upon the approval and filing of this bond by the three thin men in the front row, and

by the three thin men in the front row, and here was the third unprovided for.

The doorkeeper and the inner watchman held a hurried consultation. The perspiring victim of circumstances was given a brief respite. The doorkeeper argued that ac-cording to the "one-out-one-in" rule the third fat man was clearly entitled to remain in the gallery. He was for a strict construction of the law. The watchman contended that the rule only contemplated third man had the misfortune to be a mis-

fit he had no right in the gallery. A Case of Misse

the one." The watchman was firm. "I do not think that he should suffer for the weight of his companions, or for their greed in getting into the pew first." The doorkeeper was staunch.

"But he was the third in the line, was he not?" The watchman was persistent.
"True, but I let them in as a batch." The doorkeeper stood by his policy.
"But what about the rule that no one shall be allowed to stand in the galleries?" The watchman fell back on his heavy battery. "How about the rule that I am to let one man in for one that goes out?" The door-

keeper advanced his cavalry.
"Why not wait until the next man leaves
"Why not wait until the next man that seat?" The watchman was growing suggestive.
"Because I'd have to let another man in as that one goes out." The doorkeeper was conscientious.

"Let's call Jonas." The watchman was willing to compromise.

Satisfactorily Adjusted. So the dispute was referred to Mr. Jonas, the assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, a man well versed in diplomacy and mathematics. Mr. Jonas arrived and studied the case carefully for a few minutes. He as follows: measured the two fat men in the front pew 1746 F street northwest, Washington, D. C. dividual sitting in the aisle. Then he went down and looked into a pew in another sec-

First he led the fat man down to a seat on the other end of the gallery. Then he plucked a middle-sized man in that seat by the arm and led him to still another seat in another row. The fat man was squeezed down into the seat thus vacated. The middleinto the seat thus vacated. The middle-sized man was exchanged for a thin young man, who was in turn put into a third pew where there was just a little spare room, and at last everybody was happy. Jonas, the doorkeeper and the watchman were talking it over afterward, and it was

off for Brazil.

The cruiser San Francisco, with Rear Admiral Benham on board, sailed from Trinidad this morning for Rio, where she will become the flagship of the South Atlantic station, succeeding the Newark, the viding severe penalties for concealed wear flagship of Acting Rear Admiral Stanton pons. at the time of his detachment. A telegram received at the Navy Department today from Admiral Benham reported the San Francisco's departure. It is estimated that the vessel will reach Rio in ten days.

Arrival of New York Custom House Clerks. Mr. George of the New York naval office

tom house connected with the tobacco refund division arrived here this morning and were in consultation with custom division.

Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., and Mrs. Pugh to spend the hondays.

Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., and Mrs. Pugh to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. were in consultation with custom division officials. They were ordered here by Assistant Secretary Hamlin.

The total number of fourth-class post-

masters appointed today was fifty-one. Of this number thirty-one were to fill vacancles caused by death and resignation and the remainder by removals.

CAN CARRY WEAPONS. Feared That Senator Mills Might Be Assassinated.

AN AFFIDAVIT FILED,

An index to advertise-

ments will be found on

And Charles Mills is Armed to Kill

for Thirty Days.

gation only confirmed the Senator's reasons

for apprehending danger. It was reported that the man whose name was signed to the threatening letters had left his home early this week.

Upon receipt of this news it was decided that some step toward protecting the Senstor's life against the supposed crank should be taken, and it was determined that Chas. H. Mills, the Senator's son, should go armed, in order to be of service should the occasion require it. To do this it required a in case he should be arrested, and two days ago he hurried to the Police Court, where he saw Judge Miller. The judge directed his attention to the law requiring the givwas with him at the time, qualified as his bondsman. The bond given was in the sum

Before issuing the permit Judge Miller heard proof, which satisfied him of the nec-essity for some preparation to protect the life of the Senator, and an affidavit was filed in the following form:

filed in the following form:

Know all men by these presents: That we, Harry King and Charles H. Mills, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the full and just sum of one hundred dollars, in current money of the said United States, to be paid to the said United States, to which payment, well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this 20th day of December, in the year 1893. Harry King, Charles H. Mills. Whereas, the said Charles H. Mills has, agreeably to the terms of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to punish the carrying of deadly or "an act to punish the carrying of deadly or dangerous weapons within the District of Columbia," approved July 13, 1892, made application to Thomas F. Miller, one of the judges of the Police Court of the District of Columbia, for a permit to carry a weapon.

lowing, that is to say: Permit to Carry a Weapon.

Whereas, Charles H. Mills, residing at No. 1746 F street northwest, Washington, D. C., and employed by Roger Q. Mills, hath made application to me, Thomas F. Miller, one of the judges of the Police Court of the District of Columbia, for a permit to carry in seat-for-a-seat" style of admissions. If the the said District a weapon, to wit, a pistol, and whereas satisfactory proof hath been made to me of the necessity for granting "But," urged the doorkeeper, who felt a moral responsibility for the safety and comfort of the man he had admitted, "how are we to know which of the three men is the misfit?"

"Why, the man who is standing is surely sary self-defense, during the continuance of the said application; and whereas the said applicat

sary self-defense, during the continuance hereof, which bond hath been filed in the said Police Court. Now, therefore, be it known, that agreeably to the terms of the act of Congress in this behalf provided, I, Thomas F. Miller, one of the judges of the Police Court ler, one of the judges of the Police Court
aforesaid, have granted, and do hereby
grant, permission to the said Charles H.
Mills to carry a weapon, to wit, a pistol,
for and during the period of one month
from the date hereof. Witness my hand
this 20th day of December, A.D. 1893. Test:
Joseph Harper, deputy clerk of the Police
Court of D. C.
Now the condition of this band is much

, Now, the condition of this bond is such that, if the above bounden Charles H. Mills shall well and truly keep the peace of the United States toward all the good citizens thereof, during the continuance of said peanit, save in the case of necessary self defense, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Charles H. Mills, Harry

In consideration of the facts in the affidavit Judge Miller then directed the issuance to Mr. Mills of a permit, which to

and employed by Roger Q. Mills, hath made application to me, Thomas F. Miller, one of tion of the gallery. Finally a smile lighted trict of Columbia, for a permit to carry in up his worried face, and he executed a mastol, and whereas satisfactory proof hath been made to me of the necessity for granting the said application, and whereas the said Charles H. Mills and Harry King, his surety, have executed a bond in the penal sum of \$100, as required by me, date herewith, conditioned for the keeping of the peace toward all good citizens of the United States, save in the case of necessar; self-defense, during the continuance hereof which bond hath been filed in the said Po

lice Court.
"Now therefore be it known, that agreeably agreed that for intricacy and complication the problem that had just been solved went far beyond the old "hen and a half" conundrum, and could give points to the famous Chinese puzzle.

"Now therefore be it known, that agreeably to the terms of the act of Congress in this behalf provided, I, Thomas F. Miller, one of the judges of the Police Court aforesaid, have granted and do hereby grant permission to the said Charler H. Mills to carry a sign to the said to the said Charler H. Mills to carry a sign to the said to t weapon, to wit: a pistol, for and during the period of one month from the date hereof." As stated in the permit, Mr. Mills is privileged to carry a weapon for thirty days from date of the issuance of the permit This is the first permit of the kind that has been issued under the act of Congress pro-

New York to confer with Collector Kilbreth and Mr. Chas. S. Fairchild in regard to the alleged irregularities in making tobacco re-Attorney General Olney has gone to Bone ton to spend the holidays.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has gone to

Geo, Lucas Dismissed. Geo. M. Lucas, a watchman on the per sion office force, was dismissed today. He

was appointed from the District of Colum-Robbing an Office.

The Post Office Department is notified of